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審査請求 有

(全 2 頁)

⊗コンクリートプロツク

②実 顕 昭53-2925

②出 頤 昭53(1978) 1 月14日

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の実用新案登録請求の範囲

コンクリートで側面形状を「形に成形したプロック本体の上面に側端より全長の約1の所に失々係合凸部を左右独立して突散すると共に、前後の脚部材を連結せる補強リブの下面には前配係合凸部が嵌入係合する係合凹部を形成し、更に左右係合凸部間の上面には窓孔を開穿したコンクリートブロック。

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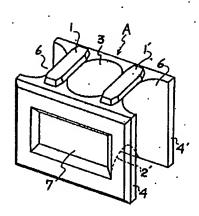
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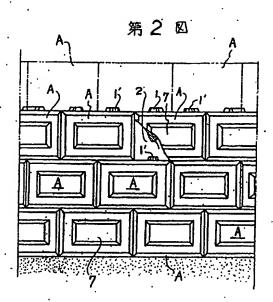
図面の簡単な説明

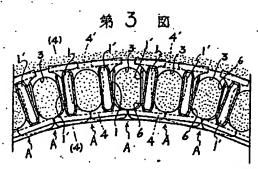
図面は本考案の実施例を示し、第1図は斜視図、第2図は曲線積みの状態を示す正面図で一部を切 欠して示す。第3図は同平面図、第4図は第3図の4-4線に沿える断面図である。

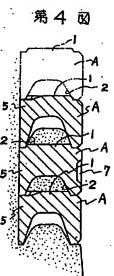
図中、A…ブロック本体、1,1′…保合凸部、 2,2′…保合凹部、3…窓孔、4,4′…脚部材、 5…補強リブ。

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Specification

1. Title of the Device

Concrete block

2. Claims for Utility Model Registration

A concrete block including a block main body made of concrete with its sides being formed into a gutter shape, with engaging convex parts being formed to protrude independently left and right on its upper surface to be located respectively at a distance of approximately a quarter of entire length apart from side ends, with engaging concave parts being formed so as to be brought into fitting and engagement with said engaging convex parts on a bottom surface of a reinforcing rib to which front and back leg members are connected, and moreover with a window hole which is excavated to open through on an upper surface between left and right engaging convex parts.

3. Detailed Description of the Device

The present device relates to a concrete block, and an object thereof is to provide a concrete block capable of curved masonry construction as well as dry masonry in a well stabilized fashion.

Conventionally any of this kind of a concrete block has a plane masonry surface, and therefore, in case of dry masonry etc., concrete blocks are apt to move to give rise to a positional error, and in particular, in occasion of curved

masonry construction etc., even if masonry is completed along a set curve once, when another object touches the product, a defect such as discrepancy from the set state used to occur, requiring the trouble in a construction work.

However, the present device provides with a concrete block including a block main body with its sides being formed into a gutter shape, with engaging convex parts being formed to protrude independently left and right on its upper surface to be located respectively at the distance of approximately a quarter of the entire length apart from the left and right side ends, with engaging concave parts being formed so as to be brought into fitting and engagement with the above described engaging convex parts on the bottom surface of a reinforcing rib to which the front and back leg members are connected, and moreover with a window hole which is excavated to open through on the upper surface between the left and right engaging convex parts, wherein masonry of mutual concrete blocks has been caused to become feasible in a well stabilized fashion by engagement between an engaging convex part and an engaging concave part.

As follows, an embodiment of the present device will be described with reference to drawings. Reference character A denotes a block main body made of concrete with its sides being formed into a gutter shape, together with engaging convex parts 1 and 1' being formed to protrude independently left and right on its upper surface to be located respectively at the distance of approximately a quarter of the entire length apart from the left and right side ends,

with the engaging convex parts 1 and 1' having length that is the same as the width of the front and back leg members 4 and 4' respectively configuring the block main body A and with the engaging convex parts 1 and 1' having the circumference surface being chamfered diagonally.

On the bottom surface of the reinforcing rib 5 to which the front and back leg members 4 and 4' of the block main body A are connected, engaging concave parts 2 and 2' are notched and formed so as to fit to the above described engaging convex parts 1 and 1' and the engaging concave parts 2 and 2' are formed to derive a gutter-shaped side view so as to correspond to the chamfered surface of the engaging convex parts 1 and 1'.

In addition, the block main body A is provided with a window hole 3 which is excavated to open through between the engaging convex parts 1 and 1' from the upper surface to the bottom surface thereof and is provided also with a notched parts 6 outside the engaging convex parts 1 and 1' being excavated in the vertical direction to give a circular plane view.

Moreover, in one of outside side surfaces of the front and back leg members 4 and 4' of the block main body A, an appropriately shaped relief pattern 7 is curved and formed to derive an esthetic appearance at the time of masonry and to become a mark to determine whether an interior and an exterior at the time of masonry construction.

Accordingly, in case of dry masonry of block main bodies A configured as described above, bringing the engaging

concave parts 2 and 2' formed on the bottom surface of the reinforcing rib 5 of the block main body A to be piled up into engagement with the engaging convex parts 1 and 1' of the block main body A, respective block main bodies A subject to masonry can be piled together vertically and in a well stabilized fashion without deriving positional error forward or backward.

In addition, side ends of the front leg member 4 of the block main bodies A in the lowest story are respectively brought into junction while sides ends of the back leg members 4' are kept apart at a distance respectively, with the block main bodies A being arranged in a circular shape.

Subsequently a block main body A is piled up thereon to be located between two block main bodies A and A, with its left and right engaging concave parts 2 and 2' being respectively brought into engagement with the engaging convex parts 1 and 1'of the block main body A on the next lower story, then stable curved masonry can be implemented without any saccadic movement.

That is, since the engaging convex parts 1 and 1' on the upper surface of the block main body A are respectively provided to protrude, engagement with the engaging concave parts 2 and 2' of the block main body A to be piled up thereon can be ensured.

Since the present device was configured as described above, the concrete block of the block main bodies piled up vertically are mutually brought into engagement by engaging the engaging convex part and the engaging concave part, giving

rise to no defects such as displacements in forward-backward direction, and stable masonry can be implemented.

In addition, since the engaging convex parts provided to protrude on the upper surface of the block main body are independently provided left and right, curved masonry construction by arranging block main bodies in a circular shape can be ensured in a well stabilized fashion.

Moreover, since the locations where engaging convex parts were provided to protrude were set at the distance of approximately a quarter of the entire length apart from the left and right side ends respectively, and a window hole was excavated to open between the left and right engaging convex parts, the window hole can retain the piercing state over from the uppermost story to the lowermost story even if curved masonry by piling up in an alternate fashion is implemented, and through-insertion of reinforcing steel to implement connection and fixing of block main bodies can be ensured.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

The drawings show the embodiment of the present device. Fig. 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2 is a front view showing a state of curved masonry with a part having been notched; Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof; and Fig. 4 is a sectional view along a line 4-4 in Fig. 3.

In the drawings,

- (A): block main body,
- (1) and (1'): engaging convex parts,

- (2) and (2'): engaging concave parts,
- (3): window hole, (4) and (4'): leg members,
- (5): reinforcing rib.

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公開実用 昭和54—10/105





(3,000円)

実用新案登録願

昭和 58年 1 月 / 4 日

特許庁長官解

1. 考案の名称

コンクリートプロツク

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5. 添付書類の目録

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(5) 出願客查請求占

53 002925/ 50.1817/35 富立

1.考案の名称

コンクリートプロフク

2.実用新案登録請求の範囲

コンクリートで傷面形状を口形に成形したアロック本体の上面に傷婦より全長の約十の所に 夫々係合凸部を左右独立して突散すると共に、 前後の即部材を連結せる補強リアの下面には前 配係合凸部が嵌入係合する係合凹部を形成し、 更に左右係合凸部間の上面には常孔を開穿した コンクリートプロック。

1. 考案の評額な説明

との考案はコンクリートプロックに関し、その目的とする処は曲線複み施工及びカラ複みを安定及く行なりことが出来るところのコンクリートプロックを提供せんとするものである。 従来のこの紙のコンクリートプロックは積み重ね面がいずれも平面であり、そのためカラ養み

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以下、本考案の実施例を図面に基づいて説明すると、Wはプロック本体でコンクリートで個面形状を口形に成形し、その上面には左右観光より夫々全長の約1の所に位置させて係合凸部

(1)、(1)を左右数立して突設形成すると共に、該係合凸部(1)、(1)の長さは夫々プロック本体(4)を接成せる前後関部材(4)、(4)間の巾と同長とし、且つ係合凸部(1)、(1)の周側面は斜めに面取りしてある。

プロック本体(A)の前後関部材(A)、(A)を密結せる 補強リア(5)の下面には前記した係合凸部(1)、(I) が嵌合する係合凹部(2)、(2)を切り欠き形成する と共に、該係合凹部(2)、(3)は係合凸部(1)、(1)の 面取り面に合致するように側面へ形に形成して ある。

又、アロック本体のの上面より下方に向けて係合凸部(1)、(j)の間に窓孔(a)を貫通路設すると共に、係合凸部(1)、(j)の外側にも上下方向に貫通させて切欠部(a)を平面円弧状に切り欠き形成する。

更に、プロック本体(A)の前後脚部材(4)、(á)の一方の外側面には遺竄形状をした凹凸模様(7)を剪数形成して、積み質ねた時の外観的美感を呈す

るようにすると共に、積み重ね施工時に於ける 内外の目印となるようにする。

従つて、上記した如く構成したプロック本体(A)をカラ積みする場合は、プロック本体(A)の係合 凸部(I)、(I)に、上に積み重ねるプロック本体(I) (I)の補助リア(6)下面に形成した係合凹部(2)、(2) を噛み合せ係合することにより、積み重ねた各 プロック本体(A)は前枝方向にズレることなく鑑 電に且つ安定よく精み重ねることが出来る。

又、 疑下段の列のプロック本体 (4) の部間部材(4) の倒婚を夫々接合し、 装置部材(4) の倒婚は夫々間隔をおいて難し、 プロック本体 (4) を円弧 (4) を一次 (4) を一次 (4) を一次 (4) を一次 (5) を一次 (5) を一次 (6) を一次 (6) を一次 (6) を一次 (7) を一次 (7) を一次 (8) を

即ち、ブロツク本体似上面の係合凸部川、山が

夫々数立して突散せるため、その上に積み重ねるプロウク本体(A)の係合凹部(2)、(A)との暗み合いを確実に行なりととが出来るものである。

本考案は以上の如く構成したので、上下方向 に種み重ねられるプロック本体相互は係合凸部 と係合凹部とが噛み合いて前後方向にズレたり するといつた不具合いは全くなく、安定した積 み食ねを行なりことが出来る。

又、プロック本体上面に突散した係合凸部は左右夫々独立して設けたので、プロック本体を円弧状に並べての曲線積み施工も安定良く確実に行なりことが出来る。

更に、係合凸部の突設位置を左右側端より失々 全長の約4の所とし、且つ左右係合凸部の間に 窓孔を開穿したので、互い違い状に種み重ねて の曲線徴みを行なつた場合でも窓孔は最上列よ り最下列に沙つて貫通状態を保持でき、プロッ ク本体の連結固定を行なり鉄筋の揮置を確実に 行なりことが出来る。

4 図 層 の 簡 単 な 説 明

図面は本考案の実施例を示し、第1回は斜視図、第2回は曲線被みの状態を示す正面図で一部を切欠して示す。第8回は同平面図、第4回は第8回の(4) - (4) 額に沿える新面図である。

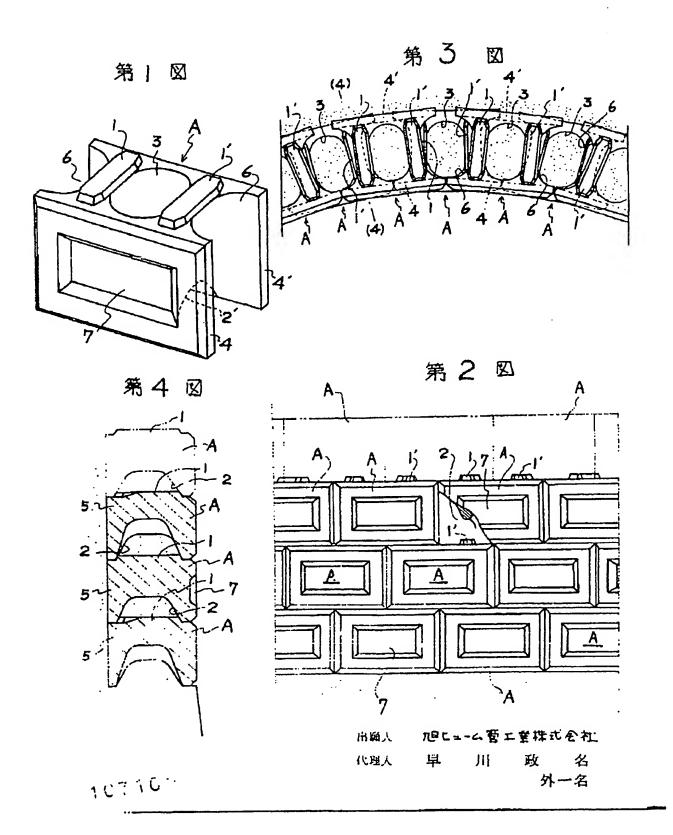
図中、(A): プロウク本体

(1)(1): 係合凸部 (2)(1): 係合凹部

(4)(4) 聚 新 材

(5): 営業リプ

実用新案登録出顧人 超 E ユーム 管 工業 株式 会 称 代 選 人 早 川 政 名 代 理 人 早 川



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